



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to conceive of Giles as a statesman. He belongs rather to the ranks of those extremely active, vindictive, unrelenting party zealots, rather above the average in ability. The volume throws a good deal of light on the internal workings of Virginia politics and is intelligently and carefully done.

SCROGGS, WILLIAM O., PH D. *Filibusters and Financiers. The Story of William Walker and His Associates.* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916. Pp. 408.)

Those who are interested in the past relations of the United States with the countries to the south of us will find the story of William Walker and his associates interesting, and perhaps more interesting still is that part of the story that deals with the financiers who were the important characters behind the scenes. William Walker has heretofore been a somewhat vague personality, moving along the shadowy edges of our history. Professor Scroggs brings him to the center of the stage where we all can see him and the loose jointed international morality of his age.

THE NEW REGIME, 1765-1767. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. (Springfield, Illinois State Historical Library, 1916. Pp. 700.)

Besides the value of the scholarly work and the historical content of this volume, it is an inspiration and a hope that other states may in time secure facilities for publishing their annals in an equally sensible and serviceable style. The work is devoted to the Illinois region.

A NEW LEWIS AND CLARK MAP. By Annie Heloise Abel. (New York, American Geographical Society, 1916. Pp. 329-345, reprinted from the *Geographical Review* for May, 1916.)

Doctor Abel, formerly of Goucher College, is now Associate Professor of History at Smith College. She has made a number of scholarly studies of historical materials in the United States Indian Office and now gives the world another in this discussion of a manuscript map recently found in that same repository. She does not reach a positive conclusion, but closes her study as follows: "All these things bear witness to the great historical value of the Indian Office map, for, even if it should not be the original map sent by Jefferson to Lewis, it is the most detailed primary source for geo-

graphical knowledge of the Missouri River country that has yet been forthcoming. There is a bare possibility that it was made by or under the direction of Lewis and Clark themselves before they started up the Missouri, being to them a composite itinerary map."

SANDFORD FLEMING, EMPIRE BUILDER. By Lawrence J. Burpee. (London, Humphrey Milford, 1915. Pp. 288. \$3.40 net.)

Sandford Fleming was a fine type of the constructive pioneers of Canada. He came from Scotland while a young man in 1845. In his old age he gave over to Mr. Burpee the necessary information and documents for the making of this book. It was completed but not published before the pioneer's death.

Westerners will find the book interesting, for there are such chapters as "The Canadian Pacific Railway," "Ocean to Ocean in 1872," "Over the Mountains by the Kicking Horse," "The Pacific Cable" and "A Diplomatic Mission to Honolulu."

The book is well printed and there are a number of fine half-tone illustrations of historic significance.

WRITINGS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Edited by Worthington C. Ford. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916. Pp. 573. \$3.50.)

Volume VI completes the first half of this most important series. The years covered in this volume are 1816-1819. John Quincy Adams spent fifty years of his eventful life in the public service. He was a consistent and persistent friend of the Northwest.

CLUB STORIES. By Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs. (Seattle, Lowman & Hanford, 1915. Pp. 94. \$1.00.)

This little volume contains twenty-two short stories written by Washington club women in a state literature contest. The plot of each story is laid in the state of Washington. As a result, the stories are full of local color and have a value quite apart from their literary worth.

INDIAN MYTHS OF THE NORTHWEST. By William D. Lyman. (Worcester, Massachusetts, American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, Volume 25, Part 2, October 20, 1915. Pp. 375-395.)

Professor Lyman of Whitman College opens this paper as follows: "Since the publication of the book on the Columbia River